

BOROUGH OF JARROW.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1960.



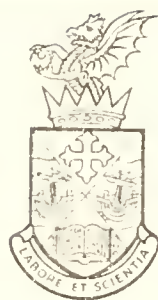
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T. C. FALCONER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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BOROUGH



OF JARROW

*With the Compliments  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health*

*Health Department  
Town Hall  
Jarrow Co. Durham*

*Del.  
1897*



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# **BOROUGH OF JARROW**

1960—1961

## **HEALTH COMMITTEE**

Chairman : Alderman P. SCULLION.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. V. M. HOPE.

Alderman J. W. THOMPSON, J.P.

Alderman G. A. ROSE.

Alderman R. W. PURVIS.

Alderman A. A. RENNIE, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. E. A. TRAINOR, J.P.

Alderman A. MORRISON.

Coun. J. W. CROMAR.

Coun. Mrs. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Coun. J. A. CONNELL.

Coun. P. HEPBURN.

Coun. R. EVANS.

Coun. D. McCLUSKEY.

Coun. R. C. SPARKS

Coun. S. J. ROWAN.

Coun. H. DUGGAN.

Coun. A. F. OVERTON.

Coun. A. M. CAMPBELL.

Coun. Mrs. B. BOLAM, J.P.

Coun. N. PEDLEY.

Coun. J. REVELY.

Coun. J. H. W. CAMPBELL.

Coun. J. H. DANIELS.

Coun. S. SCOTT.

Coun. T. H. HOLMES.

Coun. Mrs. J. CLEMENTSON

Coun. Mrs. V. M. HOPE.

Coun. G. RENNIE.

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## **UNITED DISTRICTS JOINT COMMITTEE— JARROW MEMBERS.**

Alderman P. SCULLION.

Councillor Mrs. E. A. TRAINOR, J.P.

Councillor J. H. DANIELS.

Councillor MRS. A. MOTHERSDALE.

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## **No. 2 AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE— JARROW MEMBERS.**

Alderman A. MORRISON.

Alderman Mrs. E. A. TRAINOR, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. J. CLEMENTSON.

Councillor J. H. DANIELS

Councillor MRS. A. MOTHERSDALE.

Telephone No. 89-7485.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

JARROW,

CO. DURHAM

JUNE, 1961.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of  
the Borough of Jarrow.**

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the health of the Borough and the work in the Health Department for the year 1960.

The health statistics are set out in detail in the body of the Report; there are, however, several features on which I should like to comment.

The principal vital statistics show no significant change compared with 1959. The population of the Borough decreased during the year by 90 to 29,250 and the natural increase, excess of births over deaths, was 215. The Birth Rate showed a slight increase to 19.7 and the Standardised Rate of 17.9 (i.e. corrected for age and sex structure of the population) exceeds the figure of 17.1 for England and Wales. The Death Rate decreased to 12.4 compared with 12.9 for the previous year and the Standardised Rate of 15.2 is well above the figure of 11.5 for England and Wales. Heart Disease and Cancer again accounted for more than half of the deaths during the year, and Respiratory Disease was again an important cause of death. The Still Birth Rate showed a slight increase to 23.7 compared with 22.7 in 1959.

There were 15 deaths from Lung Cancer during 1960 of which, 14 occurred in men; this predominantly male disease was responsible for more than a third of all male Cancer deaths. Although the association of cigarette smoking and lung cancer is well established, publicity of this fact is unpopular and can have little hope of success in competition with the vast and expensive advertising programmes of the cigarette manufacturers which, alas, are largely directed at the young.

During 1960 there were only 12 Infant Deaths, compared with 27 in the previous year, giving a much reduced Infant Mortality Rate of 26.8, the lowest ever in the Borough, and less than the National Infant Mortality Rate of 21.7 which was also the lowest ever recorded.

In the environmental sphere encouraging progress continues to be made in the control of atmospheric pollution; this important and serious public health problem is discussed fully in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on page 31.

On page 54 will be found a summary of the principal statistics of the United Districts of Jarrow, Hebburn, Felling and Boldon of which I am the Medical Officer of Health. The total population shown as 107,000 is based on the Registrar General's latest estimate; provisional 1961 Census figures, although showing no substantial change in the population of the Borough, indicate that the total population of the United Districts is now approximately 111,000.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation I have received from Chairmen, Members of the Council, other Officials and my Staff in the Health Department.

T. C. FALCONER,  
Medical Officer of Health.



## SECTION A.

### Statistics of the Area.

#### (1) General Statistics.

Area of the Borough (including 250 acres of inland water) 1,970 acres.

Estimated Resident Population = 29,250.

No. of inhabited houses = 9,166.

No. of Council houses = 4,599.

Estimated number of sub-standard houses = 800.

House density (persons per house) = 3.2.

House density (houses per acre) = 5.3.

Rateable Value = £308,512.

Sum represented by a penny Rate = £1211.2

#### (2) Physical and Social Conditions.

##### (a) Description of the Area.

The Borough of Jarrow is roughly rectangular in shape having its northern boundary formed by the River Tyne. To the east and west the boundaries of the area are contiguous with those of South Shields County Borough and Hebburn Urban District respectively, while the Newcastle-Sunderland railway line forms the southern boundary between Jarrow and Boldon Urban District.

Jarrow, with its two mile water front, forms part of the Tyneside conurbation and is part of the northern boundary of Durham County; there are direct links with Northumberland by means of the pedestrian tunnel and the vehicular ferry between Jarrow and Howdon.

The Newcastle-South Shields railway line divides the industrial and commercial district forming the northern-most third of the Borough from the mainly residential area to the south. The northern area is in process of extensive re-development under the provisions of the Comprehensive Area Re-development Plan which also provides for the construction of new roads to link up with the proposed Tyne Tunnel to be constructed alongside the pedestrian tunnel, so as to replace the existing ferry.

The work of slum clearance continues and a new Jarrow is beginning to take shape with the construction of fine modern dwellings and a most impressive shopping centre. The north-east district of the Borough continues to be developed as a modern housing estate and more new housing is being constructed in the overspill area in Boldon Urban District adjoining the southern boundary of the Borough.

**(b) Employment.**

Mr. J. D. Hooper, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied the following information relating to Employment, Unemployment, Disablement and Rehabilitation.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in the Area of Jarrow  
and Hebburn.

Industry or Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engineering and Electrical Goods	8,176	3,091	11,267
Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing...	4,930	190	5,120
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,045	995	2,040
Distributive ... ..	617	1,129	1,746
Metal Manufacture ... ..	1,389	143	1,532
Construction ... ..	1,377	26	1,403
Professional Services ... ..	326	728	1,054
Chemicals, etc. ... ..	710	283	993
Public Authorities ... ..	687	86	773
Transport, etc. ... ..	236	16	252
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	122	91	213
Gas, Electricity and Water ... ..	82	3	85
Miscellaneous ... ..	345	875	1,220
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>20,042</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>27,698</b>

**(c) Unemployment.**

An average of 1,480 persons (1,020 males and 480 females) were registered as unemployed throughout the year. The highest figures recorded were 1,825 males and 581 females on 11th January, and the lowest 594 males and 397 females on 12th September.

Variations in the level of activity in the shiprepairing yards largely account for the fluctuations in the number of men unemployed. In 1960, however, the figures for both men and women were influenced by short time working in local engineering factories and if these numbers are disregarded the average of 1,370 unemployed compares favourably with the previous year's figure of 1,455.

(d) **Disablement and Handicapped Persons.**

The following numbers of persons are registered as disabled within the meaning of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

JARROW.

	Men.	Women.
Surgical ...	161	22
Medical ...	169	19
Psychiatric ...	15	2
Others ...	68	14
Totals ...	413	57

**Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons Registered for  
Employment included in the above figures.**

	Men.	Women.
Surgical ...	16	5
Medical ...	23	3
Psychiatric ...	3	1
Others ...	9	1
Totals ...	51	10

**Industrial Rehabilitation and Vocational Training.**

During 1960, 9 men and 5 women, completed courses on Industrial Rehabilitation and 12 men commenced training in new occupations at Government Training Centres.

(e) **Sickness Morbidity.**

The following table gives the number of new claims of sickness benefit received for Jarrow and Hebburn for 1960:—

Date.	New Claims.	
	1960.	1959.
January ...	1,019	998
February ...	920	1,203
March ...	1,228	1,399
April ...	1,255	858
May ...	1,142	661
June ...	680	803
July ...	694	595
August ...	757	549
September ...	791	850
October ...	921	797
November ...	1,141	845
December ...	945	1,024
Totals ...	11,493	10,582

## (3) VITAL STATISTICS.

Population—29,250.

Live Births.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate
Total	306	271	577	
Legitimate	295	263	558	
Illegitimate	11	8	19	
Birth Rate				19.7
Comparability Factor				.91
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	...	17.9
Illegitimacy Rate (percentage of Live Births)				3.5

**Still Births**

Total	5	9	14	
Legitimate	5	9	14	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 live & still births	...	...	...	23.7

**Deaths.**

All Causes	192	170	362	
Death Rate	...	...	...	12.4
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	1.23
Standardised Death Rate	...	...	...	15.2
Maternal Death Rate				1.7

**Principal Causes (All Ages).**Percentage of  
Total Deaths.

Heart Disease	62	66	128	35.4
Cancer	39	19	58	16.0
Respiratory disease	27	25	52	14.4
Vascular disease of nervous system	30	19	49	13.5

**Deaths of Infants Under One Year.**

Total	6	6	12	
Legitimate	5	6	11	
Illegitimate	1	—	1	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	20.8

**Principal Causes (Under One Year).**

Infection	1	—	1	8.3
Congenital deformity	1	4	5	41.7
Prematurity	1	—	1	8.3
Diseases of the Newborn	1	1	2	16.7
Others	2	1	3	25.0

**Deaths of Infants Under 4 Weeks of Age.**

Total	5	4	9
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	1		1
Neo-natal mortality			15.6

**Deaths of Infants Under 1 Week of Age.**

Total	5	2	7
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	1	—	1

**Birth Rates and Death Rates in the Year 1960.**

\* Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England & Wales.	Jarrow Borough.	
	Rates per 1,000 population.		
Births :—			Standardised Rates.
Live Births ... ..	*17.1	19.7	17.9
Still Births (per 1,000 total births) ... ..	19.7	23.7	
Deaths :—			
All Causes ... ..	11.5	12.4	15.3
Infants under 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births).	†21.7	20.8	

\* Highest since 1948.

† Lowest ever recorded.

The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death for 1930.

Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
All Causes	192	170	362
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
Syphilitic Disease	2	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective & parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	3	12
"    "    lungs & bronchus	14	1	15
"    "    breast	—	2	2
"    "    uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	16	11	27
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	4	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	19	49
Coronary disease, angina	43	27	70
Hypertension with heart disease	7	12	19
Other heart disease	12	27	39
Other circulatory disease	4	5	9
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	6	10	16
Bronchitis	18	9	27
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	3	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	18	29
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	8	5	13
Suicide	3	—	3
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

The following table gives a resume of the chief vital statistics and rates for the borough during the last decade.

	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954	1953.	1952.	1951.
Population ... ..	29250	29340	29280	29240	29140	29170	29100	28930	28700	28560
Birth Rate ... ..	19.7	19.1	20.4	20.5	21.4	21.2	22.0	21.0	19.6	17.4
Still Birth Rate ... ..	23.7	22.7	24.5	28.3	28.0	20.5	24.4	30.2	35.9	21.6
Death Rate ... ..	12.4	12.9	11.7	11.9	12.3	12.1	11.3	12.4	12.1	13.8
Maternal Mortality ... ..	1.7	1.8	—	—	—	0.03	1.52	1.59	—	—
Infantile Mortality ... ..	20.8	48.2	28.4	29.1	30.4	37.1	28.1	32.8	21.3	62.2
Tuberculosis Death Rate—										
Pulmonary ... ..	0.03	0.10	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.27	0.14	0.63	0.67
Non-pulmonary ... ..	0.07	—	—	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.04
Pneumonia (Death Rate) ... ..	0.54	0.95	0.58	0.45	0.41	0.69	0.34	0.31	0.38	0.32

#### Foot Notes.

The following of the above rates are calculated per 1,000 population :—Birth, Death, Tuberculosis and Pneumonia Death Rates.

The Still Birth, and Maternal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1,000 (live and still) births: The Infantile Mortality Rate is calculated per 1,000 live births.

## SECTION B.

## General Provision of Health Services in the Borough.

## A. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

## (1) (a) STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Area Medical Officer.

T. C. FALCONER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

A. R. METCALFE, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. (Hons.) R.I.P.H.H.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

Cert. R.S.H. Smoke Inspector.

Dip. (Hons.)—General Hygiene (Advanced) R.I.P.H.H.

Public Health Inspectors.

G. G. STANLEY, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

Cert. R.S.H. Smoke Inspector.

J. A. SCOTT, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

Cert. R.S.H. Smoke Inspector (27/4/61).

W. R. SIMPSON, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

E. JOHNSON, M.A.P.H.I., (Resigned 24 2 61).

Cert. P.H.I. Education Board. (Appointed 29 5 61).

Clerical Staff.

MRS. R. BRUNT.

MISS A. HOLMES.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

J. HEMSLEY.

Rodent Operator.

W. O'KEEFE.



**b) Durham County Council Staff.**

Assistant Medical Officers.

Dr. L. ROSS, M.B., B.S., Maternity & Child Welfare

Dr. H. W. TONGE, M.B., B.S., Maternity & Child Welfare.  
(part-time)

Dr. K. M. STEVENS, M.B., B.S., C.P.H., Schools.

Dentists.

Mrs. A. E. WALTON, L.D.S.

Mrs. M. A. SAINSBURY, L.D.S.

Health Visitors.

Miss M. L. ENGLISH, 18 Newbridge Avenue, Newcastle Road,  
Sunderland.

Mrs. D. FINN, 59 Sunlea Avenue, Cullercoats, North Shields.

Miss E. METCALFE, 26 Mariner's Cottages, South Shields.

Miss M. DONKIN, 3 Lorne Terrace, Sunderland.

District Nurses.

Miss F. LYALL, 134 Bede Burn Road, Jarrow.

Miss O. HOGG, 39 Bede Burn Road, Jarrow.

School Nurse.

Mrs. L. COSTIGAN.

Dental Attendant.

Miss J. BRADBURY.

Home Help Organiser.

Mrs. E. M. MEREDITH

Clerk.

Mrs. D. M. WALTON.

District Midwives.

Miss R. L. FRASER, 46 Lulworth Avenue, Jarrow.

Mrs. L. J. McKAY, 12 Belsfield Gardens, Jarrow.

Miss J. McDONALD, 51 Birch Street, Jarrow.

Miss I. DUNN, 34 Stothard Street, Jarrow.

Miss K. ADAMS, 4 The Crescent, Jarrow.

## (2) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens requiring examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle General Hospital. Hereunder is a summary of the investigations carried out and the results obtained:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Tuberculosis, sputum	16		16
Dysentery, (Shig. sonnei)	184	271	455
Food Poisoning—			
Paratyphi B	1	—	1
Salm. typhi murium	2	8	10
Throat—haemolytic strep	1	2	3
Total	204	281	485

The comparative total for 1959 was 38.

## (3) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951.

**Section 47**—Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No action was necessary under this Section of the Act.

During the year visits were made by the Medical Officer of Health to a number of old people in the Borough and where necessary arrangements were made for admission to hostel or hospital, or the services of a home help were provided.

**Section 50**—Burial and Cremation of the Dead.

Four enquiries were received for assistance towards burial expenses. In only one case was a grant payable and assistance, amounting to £23, was given towards burial expenses.

## (4) REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details of this service which is under his control:—

### Refuse Collection.

No. of premises from which refuse is collected .....10,186

Total refuse collected ..... 13,500 tons

### Methods of Disposal—

Controlled tipping ..... 97

Separation and incineration ..... 3

**Street Cleansing.**

Mileage of Streets cleansed	17 miles
Frequency of cleansing	
At least once a day	15%
Three to five times weekly	18%
Twice weekly	15%
Once weekly	25%
Less than once weekly	29%
Total miles cleansed during the Year	6,441
Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means	50%
Weight of street and gully refuse	1,399 tons

**(5) RODENT CONTROL.****The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.****The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping)  
Order, 1951.**

The work of rodent control is carried out by a full time Rodent Operator, Mr. W. H. O'Keefe, under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. In addition to his work as rodent operator, Mr. O'Keefe carries out certain other disinfection and disinfestation duties.

This service is free to householders but a charge is made for business premises.

The following is a summary of the work completed during the year :

No. of complaints received and investigated	278
No. of visits to premises	753
No. of treatments to business premises	52
No. of treatments to residential premises	351
No. of allotments treated	3
No. of premises surveyed where treatment not necessary	43
No. of sites surveyed where treatment not necessary	3
No. of 3rd party premises treated and cost charged	36
Total cost charged	£53 13s. 4d.

## SEWER TREATMENT.

1. A test bait treatment was carried out in January, 1960. It involved the baiting of selected manholes in the northern area of the town extending from the riverside to Wood Terrace.

No. of Manholes Baited.	No. of Takes.	No. of Non Takes.
76	44	32

2. Sewer Maintenance Treatment.

Three sewer maintenance treatments were carried out, viz. :—

No. 30 Simonside, Scotch and Lake Estates

No. 31 Calf Close Lane and Primrose Estates.

No. 32 Northern area of the Town—Riverside to Wood Terrace

Treatment No.	No. of Manholes Baited.	No. of Manholes showing Pre-bait takes	No. of Manholes showing Poison Bait takes.
30	195	173	142
31	212	27	17
32	270	199	125

3. Corporation Tip.

Two treatments were carried out :—

Treatment No.	Points showing Pre-bait Takes.	Points showing Poison Bait Takes.
9	89	63
10	74	51

4. No. 2 Quay.

Two treatments were carried out :—

Treatment No.	Points showing Pre-bait Takes.	Points showing Poison Bait Takes.
29	11	8
30	10	7

Corporation properties treated other than tips and sewers .....	2
---	---

**B. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.****(PART III).**

The following personal health services are provided by Darham County Council and are administered through No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee on which the Borough is represented by five members.

**CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.****Section 22.**

The following clinics are held weekly:—

**Ante-Natal.**

Sessions: Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays 9 a.m.—4 p.m.

Simonside—Alternate Wednesdays 9-30—11-30 a.m.

The following table shows the number of expectant mothers who attended the clinics and the number of visits which these mothers paid to the clinics during the year:—

	No. of Mothers.	No. of Attendances.
Damesfield ... ..	11	46
Walter Street ... ..	138	616
Simonside ... ..	10	35
Total .. ..	159	697

**Child Welfare.**

Sessions:

Walter Street Clinic—Monday & Tuesday . . . 1-30 p.m.

Simonside Clinic—Wednesday . . . . . 1-30 p.m.

The following table shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the clinic and the number of visits these children made to the clinic throughout the year:—

Centre	No. of Children			Attendances		
	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.
Walter Street	146	179	155	1717	356	318
Simonside ...	108	81	101	1512	221	197
Totals .....	254	260	256	3229	577	515

**Post Natal.**

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays 1-30 p.m.

11 mothers attended the clinic on one or more occasions. The total number of attendances during the year was 13.

**Birth Control.**

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Alternate Thursdays 1-30 p.m.

Advice was given to 109 mothers.

**Artificial Sunlight Clinic.**

Session: Walter Street Clinic—Monday 9 a.m. Friday 1-30 p.m.

86 mothers and children attended the clinic during the year. The total number of attendances during the year was 762.

**MIDWIFERY.****Section 23.**

There are five County Midwives in Jarrow. No midwives practice privately in the area. During the year they attended 283 confinements which represents 47.9% of the total births. In 1959, 47.9% of expectant mothers had their babies at home.

**Domiciliary Midwifery.**

Doctor.	Booked.	Not Booked.	Analgesics.	
			Gas & Air.	Pethedine.
Present at delivery ...	21	1	16	13
Not present at delivery ...	242	19	133	149
Total ...	263	20	149	162

**HEALTH VISITING.****Section 24.**

Four health visitors serve the Borough. The following domiciliary visits were paid during 1960:—

Maternity and Child Welfare ...	6,881
Tuberculosis ...	545
Mental deficiency ...	196
Schools ...	75
General Health ...	8
Aged People ...	95
Total ...	7,800

The percentage of ineffective visits was 15.7%.

**HOME NURSING.****Section 25.**

Two whole-time nurses were employed during the year. They made the following visits:—

	Cases.	Visits.
Medical	140	3,079
Surgical	116	2,485
Tuberculosis	7	189
Maternal complications	1	11
Infectious diseases		
Others	—	74
Totals	264	5,839

**VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.****Section 26.**

Sessions on alternate Thursday mornings at Walter Street.

The following tables give the number of children vaccinated and immunised at the clinics and by the doctors in the Borough:—

**VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.**

Vaccination.					Re-vaccination.		
Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15 & over	Total	1-14	15 & over	Total
190	18	7	14	229	—	21	21

**B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.**

This was offered to senior pupils in certain schools in the Borough; the following table summarizes the results:—

(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)
Eligible.		Consent given.		Tuberculin Tests.		Positive Reactors.		Negative Reactors given B.C.G.		Absent at test reading.
No.	No.	% of (1)	No.	% of (2)	No.	% of (3)	No.	% of (3)	No.	No.
820	656	80%	615	93.8	77	12.5	506	82.3	32	

General practitioners were advised of all results and positive reactors were referred for further investigation as required.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
2	6	2	10	28	45	73

## WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
2	9	1	12	—	—	—

## DIPHTHERIA WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total
183	64	8	255	11	14	25

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The table below sets out the numbers immunised during the year:—

	Received 2 injections.	Received 3 injections.
At Clinics—		
Children	117	2,623
Adults	257	313
Industries	—	274
General Practitioners	418	590
Total	792	3,800



**AMBULANCE SERVICE.****Section 27.**

The Borough of Jarrow is served by the Hebburn Ambulance Depot at Ushaw Road, Hebburn. Telephone 83-2157.

The Depot is manned by a clerk-telephonist from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; during the remaining 16 hours of the day calls are received by the driver on duty who passes them to the Co-ordinating Control near Durham.

The Hebburn Depot serves the population in the Borough of Jarrow, the Urban Districts of Felling, Hebburn, Boldon and Washington and part of Sunderland Rural District. The present population is 125,000 persons of which about two-thirds live on the river side in Jarrow, Hebburn and Felling.

The following table gives a summary of the year's work:—

**HEBBURN DEPOT.**

Journeys.	Persons carried.			Mileage.
	Stretcher.	Sitting.	Total.	
8,281	5,960	23,172	29,132	158,539

**PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE and AFTER CARE.****Section 28.**

Cases discharged from hospital and requiring after-care are treated by the home nurses or supervised and advised by the health visitors. Sick room equipment such as urine bottles, bed pans, bed rests, air cushions, mattresses and rubber sheeting can be had on loan. The number of persons in receipt of such equipment during the year was 105.

**DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.****Section 29.**

96 home helps were employed in the Borough during the year and they attended 127 cases. In 1960 there were 16 new cases provided with home helps. The following types of cases were served:

Age Age Pensioners	163
Sickness	2
Tuberculosis	—
Maternity	1
	—
	166

### C. HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The local hospital services are administered by the South Shields and District Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The following hospitals serve this area:—

Hospital.	Type.	No. of Beds.	Departments.	Clinics.
Palmer Memorial,	GENERAL	25	General Surgery E.N.T. Dermatology Casualty	General Surgery Medical Dermatology E.N.T.
Primrose Hill,	CHRONIC & LONG TERM SICK	24	Chronic Sick	—
Danesfield	MATERNITY	15	Obstetrics	Ante-Natal
Ellison Hall Infy.,	GENERAL	27	General Surgery E.N.T. Casualty Chronic Sick	General Surgery

Infectious Diseases cases are admitted to Sheriff Hill Hospital, Gateshead, and Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle. Other cases are treated at the Ingham Infirmary and the General Hospital, South Shields; a Geriatric Unit at the latter hospital admits chronic sick cases from the Borough. In addition, excellent hospital facilities for acute cases are available in Newcastle but there remains a serious shortage of beds for geriatric and midwifery cases.

### CLINICS.

#### Chest Clinic.

This clinic is situated at Homer Villa, St. John's Terrace, Jarrow, and is controlled by the Regional Hospital Board. The times of the clinics are as follows:—

<b>Men—</b>	Monday & Wednesday	9-30 to 11 a.m.
<b>Women—</b>	Monday & Wednesday	2 to 3 p.m.
<b>Ante-Natal—</b>	Wednesday	2 to 3 p.m.
<b>Children—</b>	Friday	2 to 3 p.m.
<b>B.C.C. Vaccination—</b>	Friday	2 to 3 p.m.

**Venereal Diseases Clinic.**

Doctors at Newcastle, Sunderland and South Shields serve this area. The time of attendances are as follows:

**South Shields Clinic, Stanhope Road.**

**Males & Females:** Open Clinics, Mondays 9-30 to 12 noon.

Tuesdays & Fridays 9-30 to 12-30 p.m.

2 to 6-30 p.m.

By appointment, Thursday 9-30 a.m.

to 12 noon.

**Newcastle General Hospital.**

**Males & Females:** Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Saturday 10—12 noon.

**Sunderland Infirmary.****Males:**

Monday 5 p.m.

Tuesday 10 a.m.

Wednesday 5 p.m.

Thursday 10 a.m.

Friday 2 p.m. & 5 p.m.

Saturday 10 a.m.

**Females:**

Monday 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.

Wednesday 2 p.m. & 5 p.m.

Thursday 10 a.m.

Friday 10 a.m.

Persons residing in Jarrow treated at V.D. Clinics.

Treated at	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Non-Venereal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
V.D. Clinic						
Newcastle General Hospital		—	1	—	11	2
South Shields Clinic	1	1	1	2	11	2
Sunderland			1	1	1	

**MASS X-RAY.****MASS RADIOGRAPHY—JARROW AREA 1960.**

I am indebted to Dr. Marienfeld for the following figures:—

	Total No. of Miniature Films.	Total Referred to Chest Clinic.	Notified 'Active'.	Not Notified.	Diagnosis not yet Known.	No. already known to Chest Clinic.
Public Session—July 1960	189	8	—	—	3	—
<b>Industry.</b>						
Bede Trading Estate—February 1960	1,648	15	4	2	—	—
	1,837	23	4	2	3	—

### Blood Transfusion.

The Centre for this area is situated in Newcastle. Regular blood donor sessions are held in the region served by the Newcastle centre.

Mr. G. Lait Hunter, the Regional Donor Organiser, has kindly given the following information about sessions held in Jarrow during 1960:

No. of sessions held in Jarrow	5
No. of Donors attending	418
Panel strength at 31.12.60	112
New donors 1960	10

### D. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There are fourteen doctors practising within the Borough; there are seven practices including four partnerships. The Simonside Housing Estate is served by the privately owned surgery premises in Perth Avenue which are shared by the doctors in the town.

### OTHER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

#### (1) Distribution of Welfare Foods.

##### Walter St. Clinic. Simonside Clinic.

National Dried Milk	19,721 tins	3,331 tins
Cod Liver Oil	1,786 bottles	442 bottles
Vitamin Tablets	1,063 tablets	257 tablets
Orange Juice	10,481 bottles	2,565 bottles

Issuing Sessions:—

**Walter Street:** Monday 9-30 till 12. 1-30 p.m.  
 Tuesday 1-30 p.m. (Clinic mothers only).  
 Friday 1 p.m.

**Simonside:** Wednesday 1-30 p.m.

**(2) Mental Health.****Lunacy & Mental Treatment Acts.**

No. of cases investigated	48
---------------------------	----

**Admissions to hospital.**

Urgency Order	—
Certified Patients	1
3-Day Orders	30
14-Day Orders	—
Relapse on Trial	—
Escape and recapture	—
Voluntary Patients	13
Temporary Patients	—
Sec. 30 Magistrates Court Act 1952	1
	<hr/> 45 <hr/>

**Mental Deficiency Acts.**

Under supervision and guardianship	63
In Institutions	43
	<hr/> 106 <hr/>

**Education Act.**

Children notified during the year	
as (a) Ineducable	4
(b) Requiring supervision after leaving school	1
	<hr/> 5 <hr/>

**Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.**

Public Health Inspectors' Office,  
Town Hall,  
Jarrow.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I am pleased to submit Sections C, D and E of this report which, with appendices I and II, form the annual report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for 1960

In this report, the information relating to drainage, sewerage, sanitary accommodation and the provision of new houses has been provided by the Borough Engineer, whose co-operation in this and other practical ways has been much appreciated. My thanks are due also to the Town Clerk and other officers of the Corporation for their many kindnesses.

During the year under review there were no staff changes in the Health Department, and this is reflected in the statistics which show an overall increase in work done. The establishment of the first smoke control area and the preparatory work leading up to it created new problems and called for much patience and tact. Mr. G. G. Stanley, who handled the bulk of this work, did so with great credit.

Once again, I wish to thank you, Sir, and each member of the staff of the Health Department for all the help and loyal support throughout the year.

A. R. METCALFE,  
Chief Public Health Inspector

## SECTION C.

**Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company is the statutory undertaking for the supply of water to all parts of the Borough.

Although service pipes are laid to almost all premises within the Borough, many houses in the older part of the town are supplied with water only by means of yard taps, some of which serve more than one dwelling.

C. A. Serpell, Esq., B.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Water Company's Engineer, has kindly supplied the following summary of results of the bacteriological examination of samples of water taken from sources which supply Jarrow.

	Percentages of Faecal Organisms.		
	No. of Samples	Percentages Negative.	Percentage Positive.
Wells and other sources ...	252	99.6	0.4
Reservoirs ...	153	100	0
Taps ...	148	100	0

One sample of water from a tap in Jarrow was taken by Health Department staff and tested at the local Public Health Laboratory. It was reported free from coliform bacilli in 100 ml. The whole of the Company's water is chlorinated.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

The laying of over 1,000 yards of sewers of diameters between 15" and 9" was carried out during the year on the Hedworth Estate in Boldon Urban District and a further 470 yards of 12" and 9" sewers were laid in the Queen's Road area.

The Working Committee on Tyneside Sewage Disposal met on several occasions during the year. A report was submitted by the Civil Engineering Department of Kings College of "A Hydraulic and Sediment Survey of the Estuary of the River Tyne" for the year ending June, 1960.



The Committee also decided to instruct Consulting Engineers to advise on the disposal of sewage at sea. Phase I of these investigations to include the location of shoreward positions of submarine pipelines and the collation of existing knowledge of the sea, the sea bed and the sea-shore for several miles north and south of the Tyne.

### **Sanitary Accommodation.**

No. of water closets fixed during the year	198
No. of water closets demolished during the year	70
Total number of water closets	11,062

There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

### **ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.**

#### **(a) Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.**

Readings were continued at the two recording stations in the Borough. In general the readings show that the northern area of the town near the river side experiences a heavier fall-out of atmospheric pollution than the more residential Monkton Dene area. However, during the months of July and August the amount of total solids recorded at Monkton Dene station exceeded the Market Square readings, and it may reasonably be assumed that this was due to a preponderance of winds blowing in a south-westerly direction during these months and carrying dust from the Monkton Coke Works lying to the west of Monkton Dene but outside the Borough boundary. The readings for the Market Square gauge for the month of February had to be discounted, as it was confirmed by analysis that the deposit gauge had been tampered with.

## DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS—1960.

Month.	Station.	Deposit Tons per Square Mile.			Sulphur Index.
		Total Insoluble.	Total Soluble.	Total Solids.	
JANUARY	Monkton Dene Market Square	7.26	9.73	16.99	1.85
		11.47	8.97	20.44	3.74
FEBRUARY	Monkton Dene Market Square	5.23	6.59	11.82	2.51
		30.48	133.10	163.58	3.42
MARCH	Monkton Dene Market Square	5.64	7.77	13.41	1.50
		8.57	12.24	20.81	1.58
APRIL	Monkton Dene Market Square	6.59	4.12	10.71	2.40
		6.64	4.53	11.17	1.68
MAY	Monkton Dene Market Square	5.27	12.70	17.70	0.87
		8.91	8.00	16.91	2.02
JUNE	Monkton Dene Market Square	6.15	3.24	9.39	0.73
		7.87	3.74	11.61	2.52
JULY	Monkton Dene Market Square	8.31	4.56	12.87	0.86
		6.57	3.47	10.04	1.92
AUGUST	Monkton Dene Market Square	15.94	5.71	21.65	0.61
		6.27	5.07	11.34	2.09
SEPTEMBER	Monkton Dene Market Square	2.26	3.48	5.74	0.69
		5.97	3.64	9.61	1.95
OCTOBER	Monkton Dene Market Square	1.66	11.89	13.55	1.03
		6.47	19.94	26.41	2.62
NOVEMBER	Monkton Dene Market Square	6.05	5.20	11.25	2.47
		4.87	6.84	11.71	2.10
DECEMBER	Monkton Dene Market Square	4.56	9.92	13.48	2.22
		9.30	10.34	19.64	3.35

(b) **Domestic Smoke.**

During February, 1960, the Minister of Housing and Local Government notified the Council that he had confirmed the Borough of Jarrow No. 1 Smoke Control Area which had been subject to his preliminary approval a year earlier. The Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st October, 1960.

The Borough of Jarrow No. 1 Smoke Control Order affects an area of about 88 acres in the northern shopping area of the town which is in the process of entire redevelopment involving the demolition of congested

streets of houses and the construction of a new shopping precinct. The area affects about 900 properties, nearly 700 of which are modern Council houses.

The Order involved the replacement or adaptation of some 116 fireplaces or other appliances in 92 private dwellings at an estimated total cost of about £1,700 towards which the Ministry's contribution would be about £675, leaving the Council on the one hand and the property owners on the other to share the balance of £1,025.

The central Smoke Control Area is to be the first of four areas covering about 860 acres and affecting nearly 5,000 premises. It is the Council's policy, laid down in response to Circular 5/59, to endeavour to make half the Borough smokeless by 1965 and to abolish domestic smoke pollution in Jarrow by 1970.

### (c) **Industrial Smoke.**

With the exception of the Scheduled Processes mentioned below, the general position concerning industrial smoke in the Borough is reasonably satisfactory. Most manufacturers have little difficulty in conforming to the requirements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958, and few contraventions occur. When they do occur, however, they have generally been found to be due to new occupiers of factories in the Borough who were not aware of the requirements of the Regulations or were experiencing some teething trouble with boiler-house plant. In these circumstances black smoke emissions are usually of short term duration and quickly rectified.

### **Scheduled Processes.**

There are two Scheduled Processes in the Borough and both continue to be a cause of great concern to the Council.

Particular attention was paid in the Annual Report last year to the problem which was experienced in connection with the chimney stack serving a local Rolling Mill. During 1960 there was no improvement in the position. The firm concerned discontinued the use of a troublesome oil gasifier connected to the billet re-heating furnace and was obliged to bring back into operation the gas producer which the oil gasifier had been installed to replace. At first the extremely heavy smoke emissions were attributed to a lack of experienced personnel to operate the gas producer, but there was some gradual though slow improvement. Later, however, the position further deteriorated when an additional horizontal boiler was brought into operation to augment the over-worked existing vertical boiler which the Company, some two or three years ago, gave a firm undertaking to abandon. However, H.M. District Valuator for Jarrow is dealing with this problem and keeps the Borough Council well informed.

The other Scheduled Process in the Borough relates to a foundry where relatively small amounts of steel are made by melting down scrap steel in four electric arc furnaces. In the past, the level of pollution from this works has not been excessive. Lately, the adoption of the process known as oxygen lancing, in order to speed up the melt or to give finer control over the quality of the steel, has resulted in a rapid increase in the amount of brown fume emitted.

In the process of oxygen lancing, bottled oxygen is introduced into the mix in the furnace through a tubular poker or lance with the immediate effect of rapidly increasing the temperature at the point where it is applied. Due to this rapid temperature rise, some of the iron content of the molten steel is vapourised and immediately combines with the oxygen present to form extremely fine particles of iron oxide; in other words, rust. Although the dust load of this discharge in terms of grains of dust per cubic foot of air is much lower than the dust content of ordinary chimney smoke, the fine rust powder has a much higher degree of light obscuration and therefore appears by comparison to be much more dense than smoke.

The Works Management have indicated that the Alkali Inspector has required that they go into the matter of providing dust cleaning equipment which, at these premises, would amount to directing the gases from each furnace with ducting to dust extraction plant before the fume is discharged to atmosphere. The Company have made, and are still making enquiries into the efficiency and cost of various forms of gas cleaning equipment capable of reducing the dust load in the flue gas to a standard acceptable to the Alkali Inspector. One reason for the apparently lengthy lapse of time in arriving at a decision about such equipment is the fact that, for these works alone, it may well cost somewhere in the region of £25,000 to £50,000.

In his Annual Report for 1959, the Chief Alkali Inspector refers to this problem nationally, and makes the following comment:—

“We are under no illusions as to the magnitude of the tasks facing us. Nonetheless, progress has begun. We are now beginning to be able to assess the various problems, with some processes even to see the broad lines along which eventual success is possible and, in some directions, not only to be able to make definite recommendations but to have had them accepted and fume plant installed or ordered. At national level there have been further consultations with the British Iron and Steel Federation, the British Steel Founders' Association and the Joint Iron Council. At district level there have been investigations into many problems and numerous consultations between inspectors and works managements in attempts to apply the broad decisions reached at national level to actual site conditions—not always an easy task. Co-operation with industry both at national and district levels is good, and especially with the larger works who are often ready to meet us half-way. In view of

the many issues involved, and there are many, for great and fundamental changes are likely to occur in the industry, and also of the considerable cost of the dust and fume plant, certain works, mainly interested in projects involving brown fume, have asked for a period of grace to allow them to carry out large scale trials and experiments. Such reasonable and proper request has been granted in every instance, the district inspectors keeping in touch with the trials. In some instances the trials have already been sufficient to indicate the type of fume plant likely to be needed. In others further time is clearly needed. It would be unwise to proceed too fast. There is still much to be learned by trial and error. Nonetheless, some major decisions must be made by the industry and by the inspectorate, and many of them in 1960, concerning processes involving large scale use of oxygen, whether in pre-refining, or in the newer pneumatic processes or applied to the more orthodox techniques".

It was reported to the Council in July, 1960, that for some months this problem would persist and might even increase. It was pointed out that until a standard of allowable dust emissions is fixed for this type of process most firms will be extremely reluctant to spend large capital sums on gas cleaning equipment. It is hoped that the problem of a standard will be solved during 1961 after which effective gas cleaning equipment would be installed so as to reduce the brown fume emissions from these works to a barely noticeable level.

### Summary of Public Health Inspections.

The following table shows in detail the various inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year :—

General Sanitation.	Total Inspections.
Accumulations Offensive .....	25
Atmospheric Pollution .....	194
Drainage .....	131
Factories .....	33
Infectious Diseases .....	128
Licensed Premises .....	14
Miscellaneous Visits .....	187
Pet Shops .....	2
Public Conveniences .....	3
Refuse Collection .....	35
Refuse Disposal .....	4
Rodent Control .....	115
Schools .....	5
Shops .....	23
Smoke Control Area .....	901
Stables and Piggeries .....	6
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	12
Workplaces .....	4
Water Supply .....	10

**Housing.**

Visits under Public Health Act—repairs	647
Visits re filthy or verminous premises	52
Visits under Housing Act—repairs and clearance	615
Visits re overcrowding	12
Visits re Rent Act, 1957	20
Miscellaneous housing visits	18

**Food.**

## Visits to:—

Butchers	69
Canteens	7
Confectioners	36
Dairies and milk distributors	53
Fishmongers and poulterers	4
Food preparing premises	4
Fried fish shops	6
Greengrocers and fruiterers	25
Grocers	94
Ice Cream premises	68
Mobile food traders	15
Restaurants	9
Food Poisoning	13
Miscellaneous food visits	22

## Sampling Visits:—

Milk—bacteriological	7
Ice Cream—bacteriological	11
Food and Drugs	73
Diseases of Animals Act	57

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Total . . . 3,769

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The number of complaints to receive attention was 281.

**Fish Friers and Offensive Trades.**

No. of fish friers' premises	10
No. of rag dealers' premises	1

**Swimming Baths and Pools.**

The water in the Walter Street Swimming Baths is tested daily and a satisfactory standard has been maintained.

A sample of water taken from the public baths was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for routine examination and found to be satisfactory.

**Schools.**

The five visits to schools were in connection with the cleanliness of sanitary accommodation which was found to be satisfactory.

**Infectious Diseases.**

Inquiries are made and disinfection carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	124
Visits re disinfection	4

**Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.**

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	31	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ... ..	—	—	—
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>33</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

2. Defects found:—

Particulars.	Number of Defects		Number Referred by H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prose- cutions.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of cleanliness ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	4	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers) ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## SECTION D.

### Housing.

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#### Clearance Areas.

Progress in dealing with unfit houses in the town has kept in line with the programme laid down in 1955 and published in November of that year in Command Paper No. 9593 which gave details of the unfit housing problem of every local authority at that time.

That report shows that Jarrow's share of the country's total of sub-standard houses was in no way exceptional. Less than one fifth of all houses in the Borough were considered to be unfit for habitation, according to a standard based on previous experience and borne out by the subsequent confirmations of clearance areas. That fraction of bad housing was no higher than could be expected in a densely populated industrial town built mainly in the second half of the nineteenth century; many other local authorities had a higher proportion of sub-standard houses to deal with. Nor could Jarrow's congested areas properly be termed slums, if that word were used to describe areas in which houses were built closely in courtyards or narrow streets or in back-to-back rows, with natural light and ventilation at a premium. Here the streets are wide with good access, and the problem one mainly of disrepair and dampness. Such slums as there were in Jarrow had been demolished in clearance areas, following a survey of "unhealthy areas" made in 1919 and used as a basis for clearance area activity between the wars.

Jarrow's experience of this activity was perhaps one factor which influenced the Council boldly to decide, as a result of the 1955 survey, to compress what was at first felt to be a twenty year task into a ten year programme. That decision has been well justified, as the Council's record of progress proves. A perusal of the official figures (in the Housing Return for England and Wales published by the Ministry of Local Government on 31st March, 1961), covering the first five year stage from 1955-1960 shows what decisive effort has achieved in Jarrow, with limited resources by comparison with other towns.

It was a pleasure to note at the end of 1960 that the target set in 1955 had been reached. The remaining sub-standard houses would normally provide rehousing work for only three to four years, but the additional requirements of houses to accommodate families displaced by the Tyne Tunnel project will prolong the clearance area programme until 1965.

Three Clearance Areas involving 163 houses and 522 persons were represented as unfit during 1960. In addition, six individual houses were closed or demolished.



## Details of the areas declared during 1960:

	Number of			Single
	Houses	Persons	Families	Persons
Union St. No. 1 Clearance Area, 1960	39	117	31	7
Walter St. No. 1 Clearance Area, 1960	48	167	40	9
Nixon St. No. 1 Clearance Area, 1960	76	238	58	18
TOTALS	163	522	129	34

The returns of new houses completed during the year is:

by Local Authority .....	175
by Private Persons .....	4
by other Authority (Police) .....	2
	<hr/>
	181
	<hr/>

**Closure and Demolition of Houses.****(a) Formal Action.**

1. No. of houses demolished during year as a result of Clearance Schemes or other formal action ... 110
2. No. of houses closed but not demolished as a result of formal action ... 4
3. No. of houses in Clearance Areas and individual unfit houses demolition of which temporarily postponed ... —
4. No. of houses in use as temporary accommodation ... —

**(b) Informal Action.**

1. No. of houses permanently discontinued as dwellings as a result of informal action and not included in (a) ... —

## Housing Repairs.

The marked decrease reported last year, in the use of the Rent Act machinery for requiring repairs to be carried out, continued in 1960.

Complaints made to the Health Department were, for the most part, dealt with by the use only of informal action.

Details of Rent Act administration are as follows :—

Applications received for a Certificate of Disrepair	5
Notices of intention to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served on Owners	4
Undertakings received from Owners	2
Certificates of Disrepair issued	2
Applications by Owners for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair	1
Certificate of Disrepair cancelled	1
Applications by tenant that Owner's undertaking not carried out	1
No. of above granted	1
Application by Owner that undertaking complied with	—
No. of above granted	—

Only 20 statutory notices were served under the Public Health and Housing Acts compared with 48 during 1959. The number of informal notices increased from 81 to 151, due mainly it is thought to the heavy rainfall of the later months from June onwards.

## Improvement Grants: Housing Acts, 1949/59.

	No. of separate houses	
	Discretionary Grant.	Standard Grant.
Applications submitted to Local Authority	—	22
Applications rejected by Local Authority	—	—
Total No. of applications approved since inception of scheme	2	37
Total No. of grants paid since inception of scheme	2	22

**SECTION E.****Food Hygiene.****Inspection and Supervision of Food.****MILK SUPPLY.**

The bulk of the milk consumed in the Borough, is supplied by five distributors, none of whom are producer-retailers. Although all of the milk retailed is now heat-treated, only one distributor has pasteurising plant in the area.

There is locally considerable trade in sterilised milk which can be bought at most shops which sell provisions.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1956, that part of the licensing administration carried out by this authority was transferred to the Durham County Council as food and drugs authority for the area, with effect from the end of the year. At the same time, the Regulations stipulated that dealers' licences issued on or after 1st January, 1961, would be valid for five years. This simplification of the routine licensing procedure is welcomed.

**Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1953.**

The following are registered under these Regulations:—

Dairies .....	2
Distributors .....	95

**The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953.**

No. of licences issued .....	4
------------------------------	---

**The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953.**

No. of licences issued:—

Pasteurised .....	22
Sterilised .....	94

### Results of Examination of Milk.

	No. of Samples Submitted.	Passed.	Failed.
Tuberculin Tested Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test .	2	2	—
Phosphatase Test .	2	2	—
Pasteurised Milk—			
Methylene Blue Test .	7	7	—
Phosphatase Test . . . .	7	7	—

As indicated, of 9 samples subjected to 18 tests, all were satisfactory.

### Inspection of Meat in Slaughterhouses.

#### The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Local butchers either buy their supplies from wholesalers or use the slaughtering facilities at South Shields Public Abattoir.

### The Slaughter of Animals Acts.

There are three slaughtermen licensed in the Borough.

#### Slaughterhouse Act, 1958.

#### The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act, the Borough Council reviewed the existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities and published its report in the prescribed manner.

The Council was satisfied, as a result of consultations between its officers and all interested persons, that the existing facilities were adequate. As to requirements in the years ahead, it was not anticipated that the population of the Borough would alter abruptly in the foreseeable future. Nor was there any evidence of a demand for slaughterhouse facilities within the Council's area. The nearby Municipal Abattoir at South Shields was capable of accommodating more Jarrow traders than used it, and modernisations soon to be made would further increase its capacity.

The report was adopted.

# **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.**

## **Section 8—Unsound Food.**

No complaints received about food related to unsoundness, nor was it necessary formally to seize any food sold or offered for sale.

## **Voluntary surrender of unfit food.**

Below is a list of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during 1960 as unfit for human consumption:—

	lbs.	ozs.
Sausages .....	10	8
Brisling (tinned) .....	—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chopped Pork (tinned) .....	42	4
Luncheon Meat (tinned) .....	5	8
Cooked Ham (tinned) .....	120	0
Jellied Veal (tinned) .....	36	0
Fresh Stew (tinned) .....	2	0
Salmon (tinned) .....	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shrimps (tinned) .....	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minced Turkey .....	—	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Corned Beef (tinned) .....	43	0
Peaches (tinned) .....	20	8
Baked Beans (tinned) .....	1	8
Pears (tinned) .....	5	5
Apricots (tinned) .....	1	10
Plums (tinned) .....	1	3
Rhubarb (tinned) .....	1	3
Oranges .....	—	11
Tomatoes (tinned) .....	7	8
Evaporated Milk (tinned) .....	—	6
Calves Tongues (tinned) .....	30	0
Beetroot .....	1	3
Pineapples (tinned) .....	3	4
Peas .....	1	4
Beans .....	1	4
Margarine .....	24	0
Beef .....	185	0
Chicken (tinned) .....	7	10
Jersey Potatoes .....	2,240	0
Total ... 2,796 lbs.		1 $\frac{7}{8}$ ozs.

## Section 2.—Food not of the Nature, etc.

Five complaints were dealt with concerning foreign matter found in food. A brief summary is given below:—

- (1) Jar of jam containing cockroach—Firm concerned stated that their's was a model factory, regularly inspected by own infestation department, management took great pride in cleanliness and general appearance—always possibility of occasional insect intruder and beetles could be received with the fruit. Council sent strongly worded letter.
- (2) Packet of potato crisps containing stubbed cigarette end—Analyst reported that stub had gained access to crisps while still hot after cooking. Crisps produced in another county, repacked in the area of nearby authority. Public Health Inspector in both areas reported in detail on hygienic standards. No action taken.
- (3) Cake alleged to have contained brush bristles—Child received attention for brush bristle lodged in throat after eating cake. No evidence that the bristle was in cake. No action taken.
- (4) Loaf of bread contained three live insects—identified as dried fruit beetles *Carpophilus ligneus* Murray—slight infestation found at shop in small quantity of raisins left in part of some old fittings. Warning letter sent to shop, premises disinfested, old fittings removed and complete stock turn over supervised.
- (5) Loaf of bread containing parts of beetle—Firm concerned had modern bakery, detailed precaution taken, but flying insect could gain access despite care taken, its presence impossible to detect. Satisfactory reports about conditions at factory. Strongly worded letter sent.

The complaints enumerated above are typical of those received in increasing quantities up and down the country. Much of the difficulty in avoiding incidents of this kind is due to the concentration of food production into ever larger units, with the consequent reduction in ability to spot or avoid the access of foreign matter to food in the course of preparation. The manufacturers' plea that the article containing foreign matter is one of many thousands of sound articles from that factory turned out that day or that week is a valid one. But, if the total number of official complaints of this kind dealt with each year in this country were known, it would draw attention to the need for a more objective approach to this problem; and the official complaints are surely but a fraction of the whole.

## INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

### List of Registered Premises.

Pork Butchers	0
Butchers	2
Fish Cake Manufacturers	1
Pie Manufacturers	1
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	1
Ice Cream Retailers	69
Other Premises	2
	82

Twelve new applications for registration were received, eleven were granted and one withdrawn.

### Food Premises—numbers and types of businesses.

Dairies	2
Butchers	29
Pork Butchers	6
Bakers	6
Canteens and Restaurants	6
Canteens—Industrial	10
School Meals Kitchens	2
Confectionery Retailers	11
Fish and Poultry Dealers	6
Fried Fish Shops	10
Fruiterers	22
Grocers and Provision Dealers	53
General Dealers	19
Licensed Premises	39
	222
No. of visits to food premises	425

### The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

1960 saw the beginning of the rebuilding of Jarrow's town centre where private developers are erecting a new shopping precinct. Many local traders have already taken the opportunity to move from old out-worn premises into the new shops. Meanwhile, the disturbance due to demolition and rebuilding creates difficult conditions for some traders, and lower standards of food hygiene have reluctantly to be accepted temporarily. However, it is a pleasure to see many old insanitary premises demolished and food trading transferred to more spacious and hygienic premises.

Mobile food trading continues to give some concern due to the impracticability in most vehicles of establishing hygienic standards comparable to those which can be applied on fixed premises. Fifteen mobile traders vehicles were inspected.

### **The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952.**

Again, the number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream increased, from 58 in 1959 to 69 in 1960. The one ice cream manufacturer in the town continued to operate from his premises, which early in 1961 had to be demolished to make way for new shopping development. He will continue to manufacture ice cream at other premises in the Borough, but will in future use only a cold mix.

### **Ice Cream—Bacteriological Samples.**

21 samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratories for examination.

Provisional Grading.	No. of Samples.
1 . . . . .	19
2 . . . . .	1
3 . . . . .	1
4 . . . . .	—
	<hr/>
	21
	<hr/>

### **Artificial Cream.**

There are no registered premises in the Borough. There is a firm producing confectionery filling and these premises have been inspected periodically. A sample of this product was submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and was placed in Grade 1.

### **Food Sampling.**

Mr. John Trotter, Chief Weights and Measures Inspector for Durham County Council has kindly forwarded details relating to the 197 samples obtained in Jarrow by officers of his department. All the samples were genuine, including 46 samples of milk which satisfied the prescribed standards.

Eight food samples purchased formally by local Public Health Inspectors were all found to be genuine.



## SECTION F.

## Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases.

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The number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1960 was 333, compared with 873 during the previous year. This decrease was largely accounted for by the substantial drop of 504 in Measles notifications. There was also a marked decrease in the incidence of Whooping Cough with only 25 cases compared with 183 in 1959.

The only infectious disease in which the number of notifications show a substantial increase during the year was Dysentery; further reference to this is made below.

### Measles.

The usual bi-ennial epidemic pattern was maintained and, as expected, there were few—only 70 notifications of Measles during the year 1960. Most of these cases occurred in December, 1960, and proved to be a forerunner of an epidemic during the first few months of 1961.

### Whooping Cough.

Only 25 cases were notified during 1960 compared with 183 during the previous year. This low incidence must not, however, be permitted to give rise to complacency with regard to immunisation against this disease, which is offered by both General Practitioners and Local Authority Clinics. Immunisation, especially of the very young children in whom the disease can be serious, is a most important public health measure. It is not generally realised amongst mothers that this disease is most infectious during the early catarrhal stage **before** the paroxysmal "whooping" cough appears, after which communicability gradually decreases.

### Dysentery.

During 1960, 95 cases of Dysentery were notified compared with only 1 during the previous year. The vast majority of these cases arose in, or were contacts of, pupils in two Nursery Schools in the Borough. During the investigations and control of this outbreak no less than 455 faecal specimens were examined of which, 184 were found to be positive. In order to bring this outbreak under control it was necessary to exercise very strict control over hygiene in the two Nursery Schools; the willing and helpful co-operation of the staff was greatly appreciated.

### Food Poisoning.

On Laboratory investigation, 11 cases were found to be infected with Food Poisoning organisms although only 2 cases were notified. Investigation of such cases, to be successful, must be carried out immediately and most carefully; owing to delay, it was not found possible to incriminate any food stuff.

### Tuberculosis.

During 1960, 42 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified compared with 26 cases during 1959; the latter figure is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The increased incidence occurred principally in males where the number of cases notified was doubled; 8 cases were notified in boys up to the age of 14 years compared with none in this age group during the previous year. I am pleased to be able to report that during the year 161 previously notified cases had recovered.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, which usually affects bones and joints, had been declining steadily for several years.

In the past this has been associated with infected milk and there is no doubt that the gradual elimination of non-pulmonary tuberculosis has been achieved by greatly improved standards in the purity of milk. Heat treatment of milk, by pasteurisation or sterilisation, is of immense public health value; most of the milk retailed in the Borough is thus treated.

The table below shows the incidence of new cases and of deaths from tuberculosis over the last 20 years.

Year.	Respiratory.		All types.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
1940	49	27	67	34
1941	50	34	77	42
1942	45	26	63	28
1943	52	32	67	37
1944	53	28	62	33
1945	58	26	66	30
1946	66	33	79	40
1947	65	30	78	36
1948	59	19	86	26
1949	74	35	91	37
1950	65	19	79	22
1951	66	19	74	20
1952	79	18	88	19
1953	82	4	92	7
1954	51	8	59	9
1955	49	5	54	6
1956	40	6	68	6
1957	42	5	47	7
1958	37	5	41	5
1959	26	3	31	3
1960	42	1	45	3

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## New Cases and Mortality during the Year 1960.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 to 14	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 24	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 34	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	1
35 to 44	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
45 to 54	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
55 to 64	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 & over	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Totals	24	18	1	2	1	..	1	1

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Males	193	29	104	7
Females	157	27	87	9
Totals	350	56	191	16

## Removals from Register during year :—

Reasons for Removal	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Died	11	3	1	2
Diagnosis not confirmed	3	—	—	—
Removed from district	15	10	5	—
Recovered	85	76	17	18
Totals	114	89	23	20

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1960.

DISEASES	MONTHS.												WARDS.						TOTALS.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Spring- well	Simon- side	East	West	Grange	Central		Primrose
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia .....	4	5	6	19	7	5	2	3	3	4	3	29	13	25	9	9	9	5	20	90
Dysentery .....	...	52	26	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	12	18	5	19	8	95
Food Poisoning .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Erysipelas .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles .....	1	1	1	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	5	54	9	9	2	4	23	3	20	70
Whooping Cough .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	3	8	3	12	5	3	1	...	1	25
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	5	4	4	3	6	3	5	8	1	2	1	...	4	14	8	2	4	2	8	42
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
TOTALS .....	15	62	39	36	21	9	8	11	14	10	12	93	54	74	36	37	45	30	57	333

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1960.

DISEASES	AGE GROUPS.								Cases admitted to hospital.	Total deaths.	Total notified 1960.	Total notified 1959.	Increase or Decrease in 1960
	Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over.				
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	-2
Pneumonia .....	10	7	4	6	1	3	14	26	19	2	90	74	-16
Dysentery .....	2	12	47	18	6	1	7	2	...	...	95	1	-94
Food Poisoning .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	-2
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	-1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	9	7
Measles .....	3	12	16	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	574	504
Whooping Cough .....	5	5	5	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	25	153	158
Tuberculosis, Respiratory .....	1	3	2	4	1	11	13	6	1	17	42	26	16
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	3	5	-2

## APPENDIX I.

**Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and the  
Agriculture Act, 1937, (Part 1X).**

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**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Early in November, 1960, the Borough of Jarrow was designated an infected area for both foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever.

The restrictions on the movement of pigs covered the whole of the administrative counties of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and were occasioned by a series of swine fever outbreaks which affected areas other than Tyneside.

On the other hand, the foot-and-mouth disease outburst which occurred at the same time more nearly affected Jarrow. Three outbreaks confirmed in neighbouring districts put the whole of the Borough within the two mile standstill provisions with the effect that animal movement in, out or through the area was prohibited. Thanks to close co-operation with the police authorities, all precautionary measures were rigidly enforced. Local farmers and pig breeders were most co-operative and voluntarily imposed strict disinfection routines on their premises. Ministry veterinary officers were appreciative of the help given by Public Health Inspectors when the animals on all farms and small-holdings in the Borough were examined for trace of the disease, and happily pronounced clear.

A sheep carcase washed up by the Tyne at Jarrow Slake was dealt with as suspected foot-and-mouth disease but not confirmed.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. METCALFE,

Local Inspector under the Diseases  
of Animals Acts.

## APPENDIX II.

**Report on Shops Act, 1950, for the Year 1960.**

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit the Annual Report for 1960 concerning the Council's duties under the Shops Act, 1950.

As has been referred to in the Section relating to food hygiene the shopping centre of Jarrow is now in the process of undergoing complete change. Towards the end of the year some traders were beginning to move into new premises in which the sanitary provisions required by the Shops Act were provided at the plan stage. It is unlikely, however, that the change over will involve any alteration in trading hours.

**Summary of Work Done During 1960.**

No. of visits to shops during the year	164
No. of infringements of the Acts, etc.	16
No. of warnings to shop-keepers	16
No. of prosecutions	—
No. of interviews with shop-keepers at office	1

**Details of Infringements—**

No notice re provision of seats for female assistants	—
Early closing day notice not exhibited	4
No notice as to assistants' half holiday	2
Notice as to assistants' half holiday not kept up to date	4
Forms and notices relating to employment of young persons not exhibited	3
Late trading	3
	<hr/> 16 <hr/>

All local Orders made by the Council continue in force.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. METCALFE,

Chief Shops Inspector.

## APPENDIX III.

## SUMMARY OF UNITED DISTRICTS STATISTICS 1960.

General.			Jarrow.	Hebburn.	Felling.	Boldon.	Joint Area 1960.
Area in acres	...	...	1,970	1,563	3,325	7,640	14,498
Population	...	...	29,250	24,290	32,650	20,810	107,000
No. of inhabited houses	...	...	9,166	7,862	10,943	7,200	35,171
No. of Council houses	...	...	4,599	3,551	6,443	2,349	16,942
Sub-standard houses re- maining to be dealt with by 1960	...	...	800	154	169	50	1,173
Vital.							
No. of Births	...	...	577	545	710	429	2,261
Standardised Birth Rate	...	...	17.9	19.9	19.6	19.0	19.0
No. of Still Births	...	...	14	15	25	9	63
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	23.7	26.8	34.0	20.5	27.1
Infant Deaths	...	...	12	15	18	8	53
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	20.8	27.5	25.4	18.6	23.4
Maternal Mortality	...	...	1.7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0.4
No. of Deaths	...	...	362	254	358	219	1,193
Standardised Death Rate	...	...	15.2	14.1	15.3	12.7	14.5
Principal Causes of Death							
(Percentage of Total Deaths).							
(a) Infants Under 1 Year.							
Infection	...	...	8.3	Nil.	11.1	Nil.	5.7
Congenital Deformity	...	...	41.7	20.0	50.0	12.5	34.0
Prematurity	...	...	8.3	46.7	33.3	62.5	35.8
Diseases of Newborn	...	...	16.7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3.8
Others	...	...	25.0	33.3	5.6	25.0	20.7
(b) All Ages.							
Heart Disease	...	...	35.4	26.4	28.7	24.6	29.5
Cancer	...	...	16.0	23.2	18.4	13.7	17.9
Respiratory disease	...	...	14.4	13.4	14.6	13.7	14.1
Vascular disease	...	...	13.5	13.8	13.7	22.3	15.3
Comparability factors—							
Births	...	...	.91	.89	.90	.92	.90
Deaths	...	...	1.23	1.35	1.40	1.21	1.30



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